TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC: The Special Mail Edition Is Printed in Two Parts.

NINETY-THIRD YEAR.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1900.

Dress Goods.

36-inch new Granite Weave Cheviot.

a very serviceable fabric; was 25c

36-inch All-Wool Homespun Suiting

in the popular grays, browns and blue; looks like \$1.00 goods 45c

45-inch All-Wool Cheviot Serge and Scotch Tweed Suiting-2 spe-59c cial bargains, well worth 75c. 59c

GOLF SUITINGS-We beg to call

particular attention to our unequaled line of Reversible Golf Suitings in

all the popular grays, tans, castor, blues, greens and browns. We have

one line 54 inches wide, was 1.50

Shoes for School Wear.

Misses' School Shoes, with low heel

or spring beel, medium or extended

soles, kid or patent leather tips, oak soles, kid backstays, guaranteed not to rip. If your girl is hard on her

shoes, try a pair of these. They are worth \$2.00 a pair; sizes 11½ 1.25 to 2 go for \$1.48, 8½ to 11...1.25

Boys' Shoes, made of veal calf, all

solid and wear like iron; they fit

well and do not look clumsy, have

backstays, oak soles, and are shoes,

if you purchase one pair, you will call again; sizes from 2½ to 1.25 5½. \$1.48, and sizes 12 to 2.1.25

The little woman—she is scarcely more than 5 feet—was in earnest; very much so. The experience of having her name and picture in print had not only surprised her, but also suggested a long train of thought

about the outside world which had never

when made up; now

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

GOLDEN JUBILEE OF THE SOCIAL CHOIR.



in the troublesome times, when many citi-zens of the Fatherland were compelled to leave their country on account ip in these singing societies, founded d. an anniversary of this kind means clepsted, an anniversary of this kind means that ties to the country which they adopted after their own was no more a home to them are more firmly welded, and in retrospect they see how deeply rooted is the infection they have for their new father-

The First Singing Societies. This is especially true of the members of a singing societies, for they were, almost sthout exception, members of similar societies in the old country. It has always on said by the German monarchists that

without exception, members of similar sosities in the old country. It has always
been said by the German monarchists that
the first impetus the rampant spirit of freedom received was when so many singing
societies were organized in the Fatheriand.
After they aprang into being the Government began to lear the results and tried
to stamp them out of existence. The govestumental precaution was too late, for the
revolutions came.

In 81. Louis the ploneer society includes
the most brilliant and notable Germans in
the city; the wealthest and the most progressive; the best musicians and the brightest newspaper men, and the clergy as well
as the scientists. Every German of any
consequence and note is to be found on the
membership roster of the 81. Louis Social
Cholt. Even the man who gives people legal permission to marry in the city of 82.
Louis is a member. Emil keonhardt is not
only a member, but is a very active officer.
When the contury was only half a hundred years old there was a great influx of
German political refugees into 81. Louis.
They were all men of culture, energy and
brains, and so soon as they were settled in
the alien city they drow closely together
and started a number of societies to stimulate social intercourse. Turn societies or
ganized first, but they hardly filled the
want. It was in conjunction with these
that the members cliqued together and first
rehearsed singing. All the old songs of
their native country were sung in sonorous
German, and they often edified their Amertean friends with renditions of the stirring
battle songs of the great Koerner.

The Beginning in 81. Louis.

It happened in this way that a group of
German citizens assembled on September
it, 180, at the historic old Koesuity House.

It happened in this way that a group of rman citizens assembled on September 1950, at the historic old Kossuth House, Second attest and s. 1850, at the historic old Kossuth House, a Second street, and organized a choir, thich they called the Choir of the Men's billure Society. Joseph Hoizman was choen president, J. Hannibal secretary, Markin librarian, Fischer treasurer and Kraetchmer leader. Every Monday and Friay evening these gentlemen gathered in he hall and justily shouted songs and rank beer. In those days, say the records of the societies, the amber fluid was just to the societies, the amber fluid was just to fine as it is to-day, and was conductive of societies, the same old way.

Even for these German patriots the name of their choir seemed too long, and so, hout four months after they organized, her admered the present many. The Section four months after they organized, adopted the present name. The Social , or "Socialer Macennerchor," together several other singing societies which sprung up, gave a round of entertain-a and dances that made them very t factors in the fun-loving city of St.

us they grew for several years but their was by no means strewn with roses. Sol the city of St. Louis had a sudden serious spasm of morality and elected a dibutous spasm of morality and elected a

In last the city of St. Louis had a sudden and serious spasm of morality and elected a Prohibitionist Mayor, whose name was King. Mayor King, with the assistance of the citizens who had suddenly grown extremely virtuous, started in a stormy career to purify the city. He checked the sale of liquors as much as he possibly could and closed all the saloons on Sundays. But when he tried to curtail the beer supply for the singers in the various German male choirs be stirred up a horners' nest.

At first embassies were sent to the Mayor, and in solemn audiences they tried to tell the chief executive of the town how absolutely necessary it was that the singers should drink beer to strengthen the vocal cords. But he wasted to convince them that water would do just as well. The embassics always left the Mayor in great wrath and reported their failures to their seccities. By all the arts known to those who have trod the mensur at Leipsic or

the attainment of the quarters in which the choir will celebrate its semicentennial.

On next Sunday the St. Louis Social Choir clubbouse and garden will be brilliantly decorated. In the afternoon and evening Voil-rath's Band will furnish music and there will be several songs by the massed choirs. In the evening the massed choir will sing "The Triumph Song of the Germanians After the Battle in the Tentoberg Forest."

The singing societies to be prevent are as G. Baer, William Lange, director; Anniversary Committee, P. Brill, William Rath, Ghaston Schweickreit, William Lange, director; Anniversary Committee, P. Brill, William Rath, Ghaston Schweickreit, William Lange, director; Anniversary Committee, P. Brill, William Rath, Ghaston Schweickreit, William Lange, director; Anniversary Committee, P. Brill, William Rath, Ghaston Schweickreit, William Lange, director; Anniversary Committee, P. Brill, William Rath, Ghaston Schweickreit, William Lange, director; Anniversary Committee, P. Brill, William Rath, Ghaston Schweickreit, William Lange, director; Anniversary Committee, P. Brill, William Rath, Ghaston Schweickreit, William Lange, director; Anniversary Committee, P. Brill, William Rath, Ghaston Schweickreit, William Lange, director; Anniversary Committee, P. Brill, William Rath, Ghaston Schweickreit, William Lange, director; Anniversary Committee, P. Brill, William Rath, Ghaston Schweickreit, William Lange, director; Anniversary Committee, P. Brill, William Rath, Ghaston Schweickreit, William Lange, director; Anniversary Committee, P. Brill, William Rath, Chaston Schweickreit, William Lange, director; Anniversary Committee, P. Brill, William Lange, director; Anniversary Committee, P. Brill, William Lange, director; Anniversary Committee, P. Brill, William Lange, Chuston Schweickreit, William Lange, director; Anniversary Committee, P. Brill, William Lange, Chuston Schweickreit, William Lange, August Fick, Tony Niederweiser, Edwards Anniversary Committee, P. Brill, William Lange, August Fick, Louis Blasse, Mill Beck

WIFE AND HER BOY HUSBAND SEE ONLY BRIGHT PROSPECTS.

Mr. and Mrs. John Ray Give Their Views of Matrimony and Discuss Their Plans.

or so anyway. He has promised to turn over all he gets to me, and I know I can make it go as far as the

pect to wear fine clothes and have
 a good time like the girls we read

a good time like the girls we read
about in books; but I do expect to
have a happy little home, all to ourseives, and maybe some day we will
be able to do more as we please.
"What made me marry? Well-I'll
tell you. I was ionely and John kept
insisting. I wanted a place I could
really call home; and, of course, I
wanted him, too. His people seemed wanted him, too. His people seemed consent—so what was the use of to think a lot of me, and gave their waiting, waiting, waiting.

"I am contented with my lot in life, and proud of my young husband. I don't see anything remarkable in the

don't see anything remarkable in the whole affair, and I hope after the people read what you are going to
 write they will stop looking upon us

year-old bride, who was Miss Lulu Gordon, began married life tast Monday on nothing but hope. They are keeping house and are happy. But they are not pleased at the way the newspapers have "written them up," and their neighbors have talked about

ish or out of the ordinary in their mating, and are particularly displeased at the idea that they are looked upon as a "pair of

enough to put it. Neither Ray nor his bride belongs to the class of society which takes life as a joke. BRIDEGROOM'S STATEMENT.

"I net Lule when I was 15 and made up my mind then that I wanted No other girl ever looked like her to me, and it seemed I couldn't rest for thinking about her. We worked in the same factory, and she was always good and kind to me. She made more than I did, but that

have their way when they are not in the wrong. She saw how lonesome I was all the time, and said I could i was all the time, and said I could get married as soon as I was able.

"It seemed like I never would be able to save up enough to start house-keeping on, and I got discouraged several times and quit trying—but I didn't quit loving Lulu, and she stuck to me. Pinelly my anat from Cincin. to me. Finally my aunt from Cincin-nati came to see us, and when she of heard how anxious I was to get married she was right in for it. She gave me enough money to get some clothes and told me to go ahead. "Nearly every boy I know spends his evenings canning beer or shooting craps, or something of that sort.

I don't drink, or smoke, or chew, or shoot dice, and I didn't want to get in the habit of doing that way. If I hadn't got married, I would have been mighty apt to do something worse, and I don't believe a wife is as bad for a boy as even one bad habit.

abit,
"Now I will have a pleasant place to spend my spare time, and some-thing to work for, too, instead of being out with the boys at night, I'll be at home with my wife. I'll be anything that I've got that by the anything that I've got that by the time I am 21 I'll have more than any other fellow in the case and the fellow in the case. other fellow in the gang and be bet-ter off in every way.

ter off in every way.

"That tale about my crying for a wife is all a lie. I don't cry for nothing. I never had anything to cry for before, and you don't see any tears now, do you?

"I know I've got to hustle, and you can bet I'm going to hustle."

with the rough corners of adversity. Neither has ever known the meaning of the word luxury, even in its most generous interpre-

biased when they read long stories in the papers about their simple little marriage in the gospel mission-house last Monday night. "What on earth do they want to be putting us in the papers for?" asked the bride ting us in the papers for " asked the bride when The Republic man called "Anybody would think we had killed somebody, or found a gold mine, or something like that, from the way they carry on."

"Perhaps it's because your husband is so young," suggested the reporter; "or be-

been before—happier than thousands who would shudder at their surroundings.

They are happy, but not satisfied. Just as soon as they can afford it they are going to have rooms in a quieter, cleaner, brighter section of the city.

They are starting at the bottom of the ladder to climb up—perhaps to meet on the way others who started at the top to drift

Were they foolish to wed? Who can tell?



THE HOURS OF DEATH.

Scientists Trying to Identify the Hour of Greatest Fatality.

Death has been very busy in high places lately, and the fact lends additional inter-est to the hour at which most people cease

have led them to slightly different con-clusions in this matter. For instance, a Scottish professor, who has noted 15,000 cases, finds that 6 a m. is the hour at which most people in the British isles shufwhich most people in the British isles shuf-le off this mortal coll. In sunny Italy, which is just now labor-

natural crime, those who die natural deaths usually pass away in the hours of

agree that our vitality is at the highest point at midday and lowest near midnight. In the Parisian hospitals doctors have been sorely puzzled, being quite unable to strike any satisfactory average in the mat-ter; but this is not surprising when you consider that most deaths occur in hospitals consider that most deaths occur in hospitals from unnatural causes, such as accidents or exhaustion following on dangerous operations. One observation has been made which is rather interesting, however; namely, that very few expire between the hours of 7 and II p. m. One French scientist has come to the conclusion that it depends on the sexes, men usually dying in France between 5 and 7 a. m. and the women in the evening hours. A German professor, with characteristic thoroughness, took notes of no fewer than 57,000 deaths before classifying his statistics; and in the result he also found that 5 to 7 a. m. was the most common hiur, though he made no distinction in the matter of sex. Thus it will be seen that climate has much to do with the hour of death; the countries of Europe being marked by difference in the time at which their inhabitants subre-London Europe.

Suits and Jackets

A new line of Children's Fall School Jackets, ranging in sizes from 4 to 14 years, in red, brown and navy blue, trimmed with 4 rows of white braid,

Two lots of Ladies' Silk Shirtwaists, slightly soiled; a good bargain; reduced from \$8.50 and 2.98 One lot of fine Ladies' All-Wool Covert Cloth Jackets, strapped seams, double breasted, large pearl buttons, surah silk lining; a fine 5.75

serge and gray-mixed homespun; skirts trimmed with 3 satin folds and flounce effect; perfect-fitting 5.98 One lot of Ladies' Shirtwaists, in all

A new lot of Ladies' Skirts in black

One lot of Ladies Shirt losing 49c sizes; a great bargain; closing 49c out at 59c and

Corsets, Waists.

Her Majesty's \$4.00 quality in white and drab sateen, assortment of sizes good; to close out this 2.50 Ends of lines in W. C. C., R. & G., J. B. and C. B. Cornets, broken assortments of \$1.00 and \$1.25 50c

Children's Corded Waists, all 15c

GUS MECHIN'S INTERESTING COLLECTION OF WAR RELICS.

Has Many Mementos of Sea and Land Battles in the War With Spain.

Hosiery for All.

Ladies' Imported Fast Black Cotton Hose, French feet, high spliced heel and 19c

Infants' Imported Fine Cashmere Hose, fine 1x1 rib, merino heel and toe, 121c

81.65 Hammocks cut to 98c 60c Shankey Adjustable Fly Screens. . 39c

84.00 Tripoli Stone Filters cut to... 2.95 and Trunks at cost.

toe and double soles; were 35c; now..... Ladies' Imported Lace Hose, French liste thread, opera shades, blue, pink, 35c

Children's Artificial Silk Hose, fine 1x1 rib; tan color, sizes 8, 81/4 and 9;

10c Japanese Lanterns 4c Screen Doors, any size

black, 6 and 61/2; regular price 35c; 3 pair for 50c or a pair.....

red, straw and flesh color; were 50c; now

SOUVENIRS OF THE NAVY.

Also Curios From Remote Countries, None of Which Cost Him More Than Excense of Correspond ence.

Park boulevard has one of the most extensive collections of war relics to be found in the Western country, if not in the United States. He has souvenirs of the Cuban and Philippine wars, including portions of the Maine, Merrimac and other vessels, both American and Spanish, pieces of Spanish flags, weapons taken from dead Spanish soldiers, pieces of blockhouses and weap used by Filipinos. He has autographs of nearly all of the principal officers of the army and navy who took part in the wars. The most unique curios which he has, perhaps, are three "bolos" from the Philippnes. They are long knives, something like the Cuban machete. Two of them are in leather cases. Both the knives and cases are of crude make. One of the bolos came from the house of General Lunas, the Philipines.

ippine commander, next to Aguinaldo in authority.

Another interesting curio is a book of military tactics, found in the Spanish barracks at Manila, August 13, 1896.

Mr. Mechin has a document from the Philippines written in an unknown language, hie submitted it to the Jesuit Fathers, at the St. Louis University, who are familiar with nearly every language that is written. They said that it contained a portion of two or three languages, including Latin, mixed with an unknown language, the whole woven into a dislect, which could not be interpreted.

Relies of Battlefelds. A piece of a Spanish flag taken at the capture of a blockhouse at El Caney, in June, 1898. June, 1898.

A piece of a Spanish flag that was taken from the Custom-house at Ponca Playa, Porto Rico.

A button off the coat of a dead Spanish officer of the Spanish cruiser Christobal Colon, which was sunk at Santiago.

A Spanish coin picked up under a gun mount on the Almirante Oquendo, after the battle. July 3, 1898.

A piece of stone from Moro Castle, at Santiago.

Santiago.

An explosive builet, picked up near El Caney blockhouse.

A nail from a church at El Caney.

Button from the uniform of an ensign of the Spanish ship Viscaya.

Button from the uniform of a surgeon of the Viscaya.

A piece of a bolt from the Spanish ship lisa de Cuba.

A cartridge shell off the spanish ship lisa de Cuba.

A piece of a bolt from the Spanish ship is a de Cuba.

A cartridge shell off the grave of Sergeant Hamilton Fish of the Rough Riders, at Santiago. When Sergeant Fish was buried a cross was formed on the grave with shells act on end. After the shells had been placed in position one of the original shells was taken off the grave by a person whose name is not revealed, and replaced with another shell. The original shell fell into the hands of a friend of Mr. Mechin and was sent to him in St. Louis.

A boit from the Spanish ship Isla de Luzon, which was sunk in the Manila harbor in the famous battle of May 1, 1886.

A revolver cartridge found in the wreck of the Maine.

A sword of officer belonging to the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, and a portion of a life preserver from the same ship.

A shell from the Spanish ship Baracoa.

Spanish Sharpshooters Boots.

A piece of wood that once formed a part of the Spanish ship Don Antonio de Ullos.

Three pieces of smokeless powder taken from the Spanish torpedo boats Pluton and Furo.

A niece of a Mauser builet, found on the



GUSTAVE V. R. MECHIN.

Nashville, waiten dred the first shot of the Cuban War; Captain F. E. Chadwick of the flagship New York; C. M. Chester, Captain of the battleship kentucky; C. E. Clark, Captain of the battleship lowa; William L. Folger, Captain of the battleship lowa; William L. Folger, Captain of the cruiser New Orleans Captain of the the cruiser New Orleans Captain of the battleship lowa; William L. Folger, Captain of the cruiser New Orleans Captain of the the monitor Purltan; Francis J. Higginson, Captain of the the monitor Purltan; Francis J. Higginson, Captain of the the battleship Massachusetts; E. H. McCalia, Captain of the cruiser Marblehead; J. W. Phillp, Captain of the Texas during the war; Richard Wainwright, executive officer of the Mains when it was blown up; H. C. Taylor, Captain of the bestiteship Indians; Lieutenant John B. Bernadou, in command of the torpedo boat Winslew, which was damaged by Spanish shells off Matanras; Commodore J. C. Walson, who took charge in place of Dewey when the latter left Manila; Lieutenant Commander J. C. Gilimore, captured by the Filipines after the battle of Manila and sonteneed to be shot, but whose life was spared; Lieutenant H. W. Caldweil, private secretary to Admiral Dewey; Captain E. P. Wood, now dead, commander of the Petrel in the battle of Manila; Captain J. B. Coghlan, commander of the Raleigh at the battle of Manila; Captain Frank Wildes, who had charge of the cruiser Boston at Manila; Captain B. P. Lamberton, executive officer of the gunboat Concord; Lieutenant; John E. Murphy, O. W. Deignan, George F. Phillips and Daniel Montague, four of the seven men who accompanied Hobson when he sunk the Merrimac; S. J. Kisa, boatswaln of the Raleigh, who fired the first abot at Manila; Michael Mailia, boatswaln's mate of the Nashville, who fired the first abot at Manila; Michael Mailia, boatswaln's mate of the Nashville, who fired the first abot at Manila; Michael Mailia, boatswaln's mate of the Cuban War; William McDonaid, carpenter, who removed the Spanish flag from Moro Castle,

SAID HE WAS THE ICEMAN.

Robber Tried to Save Himself by

Jersey City, N. Houghton, a broker suffers from insemni